

budget, and that is exactly what we intend to do by taking these innovative approaches here despite the opposition.

□ 2000

THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AND BASIC MATHEMATICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LUCAS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] has got a Ph.D. in economics, and the Dick Armeay formula for basic math says, "If you increase spending by more dollars the following year than you have spent on it in the current year, that's an increase. If you spend less dollars the next year, that's a decrease." That is Dick Armeay basic math. I would offer a book called "Basic Mathematics" for my colleagues on the other side because I am the subcommittee chairman that went through the process, and we sat and figured out what is the best way to improve programs that work good, but yet we can still improve them.

Mr. Speaker, I had a Democratic page come up to me and say, "Mr. CUNNINGHAM, we see the rhetoric on this issue. I'm a Democrat, but why are my own Representatives lying about the facts over and over again?"

We are adding dollars to the children's nutrition programs. What we are cutting is Federal bureaucracy, and the Clinton Democrats will do anything they can to protect those bureaucracies.

Is the school based program, the children based program and family based program; are they fairly effective? Yes, they have been worked on with bipartisanship by my chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and Mr. FORD who was his predecessor. And have they worked in the past? and do they work presently? Yes, but, if we can remove the mounds and mounds of paperwork, the Federal reporting that we have to go through every day. And back here in Washington we have got those Federal bureaucrats that have got to receive all those reports and justify their existence with those reports.

Mr. Speaker, that is what the Democrats will fight to do, anything they can in their power to spend and be re-elected.

Let us take a look at what President Clinton projected in the 1995 budget. He projected a 3.1 percent increase. We are increasing it by 4.5. If I was a Democrat, I would say, "Well, President Clinton is cutting children's nutrition." He did not cut it; he increased it by 3.1 percent, and in the budget that he just spoke right up here, Mr. Speaker, in your chair, and pronounced to the American public, he justified a 3.6 percent increase, not a 4.5 like we did, but a 3.6 percent increase.

And again we could say, "Well, the President is cutting children's nutrition." He did not. But what we are doing is taking a look at how we can make it more effective. Republicans believe that government works best that is closest to the people.

I spoke yesterday to seven of probably the most liberal school superintendents in existence from Los Angeles, from San Francisco, from San Diego, and Oakland, and Fresno, and do my colleagues know what they said? "DUKE, we not only want you to block grant it, we want you to get the money to us directly in the LEAs so we can use it in the local school district, so we can disburse it and cut out the State bureaucracies, let alone the Federal rules and regulations. We want to get it to our kids, and, when we've got only 23 cents out of every buck that gets down to the local school district, something is wrong. There is too many bureaucracies, too many regulations, too many reports."

Mr. Speaker, that is what my colleagues on the other side will protest, and let me tell you something we did do in this committee.

In California we have 400,000 illegal immigrants, children, K through 12, 400,000. That is 800,000 meals per day to illegal kids. That is over a billion dollars a day. At \$5,000 each to educate those children, that is \$2 billion a year, and they want to feed kids.

Do we want to feed all the kids of the world? Yes. But do we want to do it at the expense of American citizens and American kids? The answer is no on our side of the aisle. We cannot afford to feed the world. We want to feed American kids and make sure that the dollars get down to the people, and we are increasing those funds, not decreasing those funds. We are eliminating bureaucracies, not increasing bureaucracies and making it much more effective to do that.

Now in practicality are schools going to go in and eliminate those kids? No, they are not.

TIMBER SALVAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will take up consideration of the emergency timber salvage sales amendment. This is an amendment designed to make use of timber that would otherwise be left to rot in the forest. The Forest Service estimates that over 20 billion board feet of dead, dying, and downed timber is now in the forests of America.

I am going to tell my colleagues the story of just one tree, one of thousands in western Washington alone. This tree, and many others like it, blew down on the Olympic Peninsula. This is not an uncommon occurrence on the Washington State coast. While this tree grew in a region that is perfect for

its growth, the unique combination of heavy rainfall, wet soils, and frequent high winds cause trees like this giant 500 year old Douglas fir to blow down. Thousands of these blown down trees are rotting on the forest floor right now. This tree had the chance to be different. Mr. Jim Carlson can be seen in this picture. He tried to purchase this tree from the Forest Service to be cut up in his sawmill, which used to employ about 100 people. The Quinault Ranger District refused to sell this tree to him. Mr. Carlson then came back to the Forest Service and asked that he be sold this tree and two other downed trees for use in construction of an interpretive building that he wished to construct at his ranch as part of an economic diversification project. This would have allowed Mr. Carlson to get into the tourism business, which, if we had put him out of the sawmill business, is the least we could do for him. The request was denied in spite of the fact that a provision for this type of sale was contained in the Grays Harbor Federal Sustained Yield Unit Agreement.

The taxpayers are the big losers in this story, though. This tree would have produced approximately 21,000 board feet of lumber. To put this in a better perspective, 800 board feet equals one cord. The sale of this tree by the Federal Government to Mr. Carlson would have brought the taxpayer between \$10,000 and \$20,000 for that one tree. Mr. Carlson would have been able to sell lumber from this tree for approximately \$60,000 at retail rates. Conservatively this would be enough lumber to build two modest homes.

The sad end to this tree came in a perfectly legal, though terribly wasteful, manner. An out-of-work timber worker, armed with a firewood permit, cut up this grand old giant for \$5 per cord. This amounts to about \$120 to the taxpayers of this Nation instead of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The rest of the story, as Paul Harvey likes to say, is that this past year, this timber worker had his home sold on the steps of the county courthouse for \$931.91 in back taxes. At the same time, while the Quinault Ranger District would not sell this tree for lumber, they did not have enough money to purchase the diesel fuel to run their road grader.

Now environmentalists claim that these trees are necessary for the nutrients they provide for forest floor. Yet forestry scientists say that 90 percent of the nutrient value is found in the crown of the tree, while 80 percent of the fiber is found in the trunk. The 80 percent that we need and can be put to good use contains less than 10 percent of the nutrient value. It is possible to have the majority of the fiber we seek from these trees, and at the same time leave the majority of the nutrients behind. This is a case where you can have your cake and eat it, too.

Mr. Speaker, there are thousands of trees just like this one in the Pacific Northwest. When in full operation, Mr. Carlson could run his mill with only 150 trees like this one each year. He would employ 60 direct, full time workers, with a payroll of over \$1 million from a yearly sales total of \$7.5 to \$9 million. He would pay \$200,000 to \$400,000 per year in corporate income tax, and would pay \$1 to \$2 million to the Forest Service in stumpage fees. His employees would pay personal income tax on the over \$1 million. In addition, Mr. Carlson would employ up to 40 other people in subcontractor positions. These would be the timber cutters and haulers that would get these logs out of the forest. Sadly, if these giants are not harvested within 2 years of being blown down, they are of no value as timber, and thus, no value to us as taxpayers. This is part of the emergency situation that we face in our forests. Unless we pass this important legislation, these giant trees will rot back into the forest floor from which they sprang. We must use common sense to make the best use of our forest resources.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise this evening to help try to have a reasonable discussion to set the record straight here. Tomorrow and Thursday this House will have a major debate on actions to balance the budget of this country, starting with the goal of \$17.3 billion, trying to find money to cut across the government, and I think that the goal of trying to balance the budget is absolutely worthy, and each of us in our capacities, as chairs of committees and as Members, has to be a part of this very serious task. I think that, however, as we try to plug the dike, the holes in the dike of our increasing debt, this \$17.3 billion action is really going to be somewhat fruitless because at the same time there are billions flowing out the other side of the dike that we are not even taking a look at, and I want to talk about that tonight.

But let me say I am very proud to rise as a Democrat this evening and say that this will not be one Member who will vote to eliminate the summer jobs program, and I would love to be the opponent of any Republicans who votes to eliminate the summer jobs program—on that basis alone. In my district there are over a thousand young people; in fact there are 4,000 in line, for the summer jobs program. We want to provide the best opportunities for our young people, and yet the first place they look is the summer jobs program for our young teenagers; probably for most of them, if not all, the first

opportunity they have to have any kind of gainful employment.

□ 2015

As a Democrat, on the second program, I will not vote to eliminate the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program. Twenty-five thousand senior citizens in my district benefit every year from that program. And for anybody who comes from the north and you know how cold the winters get and you know how tight those senior dollars are, I would love to be the opponent of any Republican who votes against the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program.

Let me also say as a Democrat, I will not vote to hurt seniors who are forced to buy these medigap policies when they really cannot afford supplemental insurance. And that is hidden in this rescission bill. I am proud to be a democrat and stand at the side of every poor senior citizen in our country who depends on that medigap insurance.

Now, what is interesting about this discussion is what the Republican Party will fail to go after and this is where my challenge lies with them.

Why do you not do anything about plugging the tax breaks that are there for corporate welfare? We hear a lot about welfare for ordinary citizens. What about corporate welfare? How about getting rid of the \$5 billion that is there to let these pharmaceutical companies leave the United States and manufacture offshore? There is \$5 billion of the \$17 billion right there.

How about \$30 billion worth of transfer pricing? All these foreign corporations that operate in the United States do not pay a dime of taxes. That is twice as much as you need right now to deal with the 15.3 billion.

How about all the multinational corporations that have got their hands out to the taxpayers of the United States like the market promotion program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture? We are subsidizing Pet Milk. We are subsidizing Mars Corporation. We are subsidizing Archer Daniel Midland & Company to the tune of millions of dollars a year.

But who do you go to to try to cut when you want to balance the budget? You go to the kids in my district who don't have work this summer. You go to my senior citizens who cannot pay their heating bills.

You know, I heard the Speaker say something really interesting. He is interested in privatizing NASA. Well, I do not know if I want to privatize all of NASA, but I would be happy to be a Democrat that supports privatization of the space station. That would be \$40 billion. That is three times as much as you need this first time out of the box before we start taking all of the nicks out of the weakest and most vulnerable people in this country.

And I just want to say to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], who I know labors under great pressures of that particu-

lar committee in trying to find these spending cuts, you know, Mr. GOODLING, I do not really think—and you cannot say this and you would not say this, because you are a very loyal servant of the people—but I do not think the Speaker of this House should go to the weakest people in this society and try to balance the budget on their backs.

I would have more respect if he followed through with some of the suggestions he had, for example, with NASA, in trying to get the money we need by cutting off some of the biggest leeches we have in this country who have their hands out and can pay for the lobbyists in this town to take out people's money and then they get kicked in the gut back in districts like mine.

I am proud to be a Democrat who is going to vote against this particular rescission bill.

BLOCK GRANTING CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS IS A BAD IDEA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, block granting child nutrition programs is a bad idea, but it is not a new idea. In 1982, members of this body felt it necessary to pass a bipartisan resolution opposing nutrition block grants and one of the signers of that resolution was House Speaker NEWT GINGRICH.

And in the resolution it said, "Whereas the nutrition benefits provided to our Nation's schoolchildren contribute significantly to the development of their learning potential, the Federal Government should retain primary responsibility for the child nutrition programs and such programs should not be included in any block grant." And that is a quote.

These statements, Mr. Speaker, are as true today as they were in 1982. Our Federal child nutrition programs work. They help to fight hunger. They keep our kids healthy, alert, and ready to learn every single day. Block granting child nutrition programs was a bad idea in 1982 and it is a bad idea in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that sunshine is the best disinfectant, so I rise today to join my colleagues in shedding some light on the Republicans' plan and its devastating impact on Federal child nutrition programs and specifically the school lunch program.

The Republicans are at it again, insisting that their proposal actually preserves and strengthens the school lunch program. The very opposite is true.

As these charts behind me show, each year that the Republican block grant is in place, school meal programs will be cut. Over 5 years, funding for school meals programs will be cut resulting in a total loss of \$2.3 billion in the year 2000.